

## Commercial

## Advertiser.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SENATORS  
WILL HEAR  
MANY PLEASHilo Visit to Be  
Made Next  
Week.SCHEDULE OF  
DAYS' HEARINGS

All Sessions of Commission Will  
Be Open to Citizens Who  
Are Interested.

All of this week and two full days of next week will the commission of Senators of the United States continue their investigations here and then, leaving on Wednesday, they will proceed to Hilo to continue their work.

This was decided upon last evening after the first day's hearings had given a line upon what will be brought before the body. While there was little work done which appears, the members of the commission heard some statements and visited the Quarantine island, had a long talk with the Governor and scheduled its work for today.

The first hour this morning will be given over to a statement by Governor Dole, and after that Land Commissioner Boyd will have time. A. S. Humphreys will argue the claim of the former Queen for the crown lands at 11 o'clock, and the commission will devote any portion of the day remaining to the discussion of various matters that have been suggested. Among these is the memorial of the Builders and Traders' Exchange.

Senator Mitchell said last evening: "Our examinations here are open to the press and public. There will be no star chamber sessions. On the contrary, everything will be open and above board. Any citizen wishing to learn what we are doing will be welcome at our rooms."

Committees of the Chamber of Commerce, the Planters' Association and the Merchants' Association will wait upon the commission at once and proffer their services for the collection of information if needed and for any other purpose for which they may be needed by the commission during its stay.

It was past ten o'clock when the commission got down to work. There were any number of introductions to be made and the members of the party met several of the persons who are to appear before them later and as well heard the statement of Land Commissioner Boyd.

The work of the body will be done largely in the rooms of the Naval Station formerly devoted to the uses of the engineer, on the mauka side of the building. These contain desks and chairs and the one opening upon the lagoon will be used as the main meeting room of the commission. In fact, however, there will be devoted to the uses of the commission the principal portion of the upper story of the structure, for there will be waiting rooms made of the annex and the callers will have plenty of space to move about while waiting for their turn at the witness chair.

The session of the commission yesterday was devoted in large part to going over the ground preparatory to framing a general scheme of hearings. The commission first went into executive session and heard a statement considered what should be the plan of holding the hearings in the future. It was agreed that there should be nothing done until there had been a number of subjects opened for their discussion and they at once drafted a letter to Governor Dole and Secretary Cooper, which is as follows:

Sir:—The sub-committee of the Senate Commission on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, commissioned to investigate the general conditions of the Islands of Hawaii and the administration of affairs thereof, is now in session at the rooms of the Naval Station in this city and before proceeding with the general investigations have deemed it proper that you as Governor of the Territory should have the privilege of presenting any statement you might deem proper to make to the committee bearing upon the general question of legislation in the interests of the people and government of the Islands.

We shall be glad to hear from you if convenient and agreeable to you either in writing or otherwise at our

rooms on tomorrow, Tuesday, September 9, at 10 o'clock a. m.

We are, with great respect,  
JOHN H. MITCHELL,  
J. R. BURTON,  
A. G. POSTER.

Several memorials were received. One letter from Bishop & Company calls attention to the fact that the silver currency of Hawaii has not yet been redeemed by the Federal Government and another from the Builders and Traders' Exchange, going into several subjects, all affecting the present condition of the Territory and setting forth the various subjects which it disposed of in the proper form would, in the opinion of the writers, tend to readjust the affairs of the country. The memorial reads as follows:

To the Honorable Committee of the United States Senate, Honorable John H. Mitchell, Chairman:  
Gentlemen:—The present deplorable condition of the affairs of the Territory of Hawaii, in its relation to the general government of the United States, renders it incumbent upon representative local business organizations to call your attention to matters of public welfare.

**ISOLATION.**  
The Hawaiian Islands are so distant from the mainland—in fact the most distant large insular body in the world—that there is necessarily a multiplication of governmental, social and business institutions, and attendant expenses out of all proportion to the character and number of inhabitants as compared with continental United States.

**EXPOSURE.**  
Situating directly in the highway of the Pacific, with frequent, often almost daily, steamship communication with Oriental and Australian ports, en route to and from the Pacific coast, Hawaii and Hawaii are extremely exposed to the violent epidemic diseases such as create public apprehension and terror. This occasions public expenditure beyond comparison with the numbers and wealth of this community. This expenditure is ceaseless, as by vigilance only is the safety of health secured.

Hawaii, at its present sole expense, stands as a guard and quarantine between the Orient and United States ports.

**EXPENSE OF LEPER MAINTENANCE.**  
While the number of these unfortunate beings, the lepers, is gradually decreasing, yet at the present they and their children and attendants, public charges, segregated on the Island of Molokai, number 1009, costing the Territorial government to maintain, \$138,260 annually.

To comprehend what a charge this special misfortune imposes on this small community, let your committee call to mind the charge is equal to the people of the continental United States maintaining 507,000 persons in complete idleness, at an annual cost of \$70,095,800. Such a burden would seem to the people of the United States as too onerous to be borne.

In addition, Hawaii is obliged to maintain all other enlightened institutions, prison, reform, charity, hospital, and educational establishments.

**RACE AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.**  
In Hawaii Occidental and Oriental civilization meet in a contest paralleled in no other country on the globe. The Oriental alien as a body insist on the corresponding standard of living and family status to that of the white man, the danger of the overthrow of Caucasian civilization will cease. To attempt to regulate by law these differences, is well nigh impossible. It is in the power of the national legislature, and particularly in the power of the national Executive Department, the Army and Navy, to throw their government patronage in support of the civilization they embrace and expect to have preserved for them and their successors.

**LABOR SITUATION.**  
It is not in the province of this committee to attempt recommendations as to the labor problem confronting our main and almost exclusive industry, the raising of sugar. We do request your keen attention to the fact that skilled labor is being driven from employment, from the Islands, or to a lower, meaner and almost intolerable scale of living, through the competition of alien labor. Private selfishness cannot be controlled. We, however, most emphatically protest against any action of the United States government, through its local and official representatives, in employing, directly or indirectly, through contracts, contractors, or otherwise, alien labor.

So far as Hawaii is concerned, such action by United States officials or contractors undermines the body politic, and must react on the general welfare, social and political.

We believe all United States contracts or enterprises requiring nominal skilled labor should, by law if possible, or by Executive instruction, be confined to labor other than alien, and on a scale of compensation permitting American civilized standards of living.

**POLITICS AS RELATED TO BUSINESS.**

The peculiar political and specially legalized economic conditions existing for many years in the Hawaiian Islands produced a bias, and expectation of continued special privileges that many, even of our most intelligent and interested citizens, could not overcome during the earlier periods of annexation. On their support and patriotism this Territory must rely for sound economic conditions. Their better judgment will ultimately prevail, and a campaign of education and more elevated politics be inaugurated. It is doubtful if a peaceful community can be secured by discrimination in suffrage.

Business has been unfavorably affected by many apprehensions as to the course of general and local government, and the misgivings still exists. However, there are enough good, intelligent citizens who, by sound, unselfish measures and public education and moral force can control local affairs. The coming election this fall will disclose

(Continued on Page 5.)

ACHI, ISENBERG  
AND M'CANDLESSThird District Senators Chosen by  
Joint Convention Last  
Night.

SENATORS, THIRD DISTRICT—W. C. Achi, D. P. R.  
Isenberg, L. L. McCandless.  
REPRESENTATIVES, FIFTH DISTRICT—Nainoa, Benjamin  
Naukana, J. M. Ezera, Henry C. Vida, J. L. Kaulukou,  
James Shaw.

When Chairman of the Territorial Committee Clarence Crabbe called the Republican convention to order there was a full attendance of members of both District committees. As soon as the meeting had quieted down the chairman called for nominations for permanent chairman, and J. P. Cooke nominated Senator Crabbe. There was no other nomination and Mr. Cooke put the motion which was carried unanimously. William Savidge was then chosen secretary and the committee on rules prescribed simply an order of business. Judge Luther Wilcox was chosen interpreter on nomination of D. P. R. Isenberg.

The roll call had not proceeded very far when the name of F. C. Smith was called. Frank L. Hoogs rose and said that he held a written proxy from Dr. G. W. Burgess who had been regularly chosen by the precinct club, but whose place had been declared vacant, and Mr. Smith elected. He therefore claimed a seat.

G. B. McClellan said that the Fourth District committee had declared the seat vacant and made the election regularly. He therefore moved that the proxy of Burgess be not received.

Hoogs explained that the proxy came by the Korea and Brooks said that owing to the fact that the vacancy had been declared by the committee and the election made at the last meeting, the matter should simply go over for the present. The motion was withdrawn and the roll call proceeded. This showed every member but one present.

Chairman Crabbe found that the candidate for delegate had slipped into the room and unobserved had taken a seat at the rear of the hall. In announcing his presence he named as a committee to escort him to the platform D. P. R. Isenberg.

AMERICA'S PROGRESS STIRS  
IRE OF A LONDON JOURNALThe Saturday Review Speaks Solemnly of a  
Coming War Between England and United  
States Over Matters of Trade.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—"A hate rivalry which may some day be settled by the arbitrament of the sword" seems to fairly sum up the Saturday Review's opinion of the relations between Great Britain and the United States.

Discussing President Roosevelt's pronouncement on "Monroism," the always bitterly anti-American Saturday Review uses the President's speech as a text on which to enunciate a long sermon on "American Greed and Hypocrisy" and the danger threatening the British empire from the United States' future expansion. It says in reviewing the history of the Monroe doctrine:

"It is unfortunate, if not exceptional, that the United States cannot be satisfied with the plain, straightforward policy of self-interest without attempting to explain it as a disinterested and highly moral position. It was on this basis that the war with Spain was undertaken, resulting in the Philippines being annexed and Cuba being put under the heel. South America's natural resources are enormous, but the individual states cannot act together. It is plain that they will not long resist American extension southward, and American 'protection' from European aggression will soon incubate into occupation by the United States."

Proceeding to discuss the effect of "Monroism" on the British empire, the Saturday Review says:

"The United States is the only great power separated from the British empire by nothing but a land frontier, and

it is the settled object of the United States ultimately to include Canada. The United States is commercially growing fast at our expense, and judging from its present progress the power of the United States in wealth and numbers will soon exceed that of any rival we have, possibly excepting Russia, whose position in relation to the United States territorially is not nearly so critical.

"Under these circumstances it is surely clear that the power we need be most concerned about is America. Acute territorial and commercial rivalry already results in an ultimate trial by force. It is the only final settlement. If that is so the policy of either country must be to avoid doing anything which can increase the other's power or give it points in the struggle. On that principle the United States has steadily acted in opposing us diplomatically, never conceding a point."

"We, on the other hand, have usually gone out of our way to help the United States. In the matter of the isthmian canal we lost ground and America gained. The only balancing advantage would be such consequent and active friendship on the part of America that we might count on her as meeting us half-way by abstaining from injuring us. Of such friendship the Saturday Review has shown again and again that there is neither evidence nor likelihood. There is no question of liking or disliking the Americans. It is simply a question of which shall ultimately get the better of the other side. The controlling factors make it impossible to put the position of the two countries in any other way."

name of D. P. R. Isenberg he was giving to the convention a man who would be a tower of strength to the party. He was a man who had a great following among the Home Rulers and would as well draw heavily from among the ranks of the Democrats. He had the confidence alike of the capitalists and the working men and no better senator could be found on behalf of the people of the Territory.

Every precinct of the District sent a man to the front to second the nomination of Isenberg and after this was done the Fifth had its chance.

W. W. Goodale rose when the first precinct was called and declared that as the representative of the entire district he would place in nomination the four candidates of the district who, alphabetically, were W. C. Achi, G. H. Huddy, John C. Lane and L. L. McCandless.

The recess for caucuses resulted in a degree of disappointment on both sides. The Fourth District men decided unanimously that F. C. Smith was entitled to the seat from the sixth precinct. The Fifth District did not caucus at all. W. C. Achi refused to call the delegates together, although there was a constant demand for such action.

When the convention met and Chairman Cooke announced the decision as to Burgess, F. L. Hoogs rose and made a protest, saying it was shabby treatment to be accorded such a good Republican. He said there was no more active worker than Dr. Burgess and that such action was unwise. J. A. Gilman said this was admitted but that there was no assurance that Dr. Burgess would be here to work. Chairman Crabbe said it was purely a matter for the Fourth and he would have to recognize that Mr. Smith was entitled to the seat.

The tellers then appointed were: Fourth District: G. W. R. King, Jonah Kumalee and Samuel Johnson; Fifth District: J. L. Holt, R. Gilliland and William Henry.

The chairman then announced that there would be three candidates to be voted for and that it would take a majority vote to nominate. The votes were found to be correct and the counting proceeded. There was little excitement during its progress and it was not until the announcement was made by G. W. R. King that there was any demonstration. The vote as declared was Isenberg, 81; McCandless, 62; Achi, 57; Lane, 48, and Huddy, 13.

Amid applause J. D. Avery, on behalf of John C. Lane, moved that the nominations of Isenberg, Achi and McCandless be made unanimous. There were cheers on all sides and the resolution passed with the utmost enthusiasm.

Immediately there were cries of "speech" and D. P. R. Isenberg, whose appearance was greeted with cheers, arose. He said: "Our delegate has given us our motto: It is 'Work.' I ask every one to work. You have nominated us and now it is our duty to get out and work in unison." This sentiment was echoed by both McCandless and Achi.

On motion of Avery it was declared the sense of the convention that the commission to frame a city and county bill should be selected at once. The convention then adjourned.

**FIFTH DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES.**

As soon as the joint session had adjourned Chairman Achi called the convention to order and the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Avery moved that the committee break up into caucuses according to the sub-districts for nominations for representatives, so that there be a chance to settle any differences. The roll was called first and then the motion was passed.

After a series of caucuses the convention reassembled and at once determined upon their candidates. The first and second precincts had only one nominee and Nainoa was declared by the convention unanimously chosen.

W. W. Goodale announced that the candidate from the third, fourth and fifth precincts was Ben Naukana and no other candidate appearing he was declared the candidate.

Nawaakoa announced that J. M. Ezera was the only candidate from the sixth precinct and he was nominated by acclamation.

Judge Wilcox arose from the seventh precinct and said it gave him great pleasure to announce that this precinct was unanimously in favor of the nomination of Henry C. Vida. There were cheers as the convention declared him the nominee.

When the eighth and tenth precincts were called it was reported that J. M. Kaneakua had eight votes and Judge Kaulukou had one. The chair gave notice that there were two more candidates, William Crawford and William Kwai Fong. The convention then proceeded to vote. Charles H. Clark and James Davis acting as the tellers. The votes resulted as follows: J. M. Kaneakua, eighteen; J. L. Kaulukou, eighteen; one vote being thrown out as it was cast for Henry Vida. The second ballot resulted: Kaulukou, twenty-one; Kaneakua, sixteen.

The ninth had four candidates, James L. Shaw, J. W. Kalakiele, John Apio and A. W. Seabury. The convention proceeded as follows: Shaw, thirteen; Kalakiele, eight; Apio, two; Seabury, twelve; two votes rejected. There was a motion at once to confine the voting to the two highest men on the next ballot and the result was: Shaw, twenty-five; Seabury, twelve. Shaw was declared the nominee and the committee adjourned amid cheers.

**FOURTH DISTRICT MEETING.**

The Republican committee of the Fourth District will meet this evening for the purpose of nominating candidates for the lower house of the Legislature. The meeting will be in the Castle & Cooke hall.

STRAINED  
ISTHMIAN  
RELATIONSNicaragua May be  
Attacked by  
Colombia.A BATTLE IN  
VENEZUELASevere Fighting Is Again Reported  
From Cape Haytien—Ameri-  
can Warships on Hand.

PANAMA, Aug. 30.—Referring to the announcement from Washington that Colombia had protested against the action of Nicaragua in assisting the Colombian revolutionists, it is asserted in Government circles here that on August 25 the revolutionist gunboat Padilla while at Corinto, Nicaragua, was visited by Nicaraguan officials and that there were big celebrations aboard the warship.

It is further asserted that the Colombian Minister at Washington, Senor Conecha, asked the Nicaraguan Minister there, Senor Corea, to cause the detention of the Padilla, which he refused to do. There seems to be no doubt that the situation is grave, for while Colombia is concentrating a large army on the Atlantic coast it is said that Nicaragua has sent a note to the other Central American governments asking them for assistance in the event of Colombia declaring war on Nicaragua. The Colombian Government, on the other hand, is endeavoring to maintain the most cordial relations with the other Central American republics.

**ADVANCE GUARD REPULSED.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—At Cua, a town twenty miles from Caracas and on the railroad which runs to Santa Cruz, in the Orinoco country, the advance guard of General Matos' army has been repulsed by Venezuelan Government troops, according to a cablegram received at the State Department from Minister Bowen at Caracas. No details of the engagement are given.

Minister Bowen says that the Holland Government has ruled the blockade of Venezuelan ports, declared by President Castro, ineffective. This is the move which has long been anticipated and to which it is not thought the Venezuelan Government will offer any resistance.

**FIGHTING IN HAYTI.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Fighting has been renewed in Hayti. Whether or not the situation is critical is not evident in the telegram received under date of yesterday at the State Department from Minister Powell at Port-au-Prince. He says there are reports in the capital of heavy fighting, which began the day before (Thursday) near Cape Haytien. General Nord, he says, leads the provisional government army, while the revolutionists are under command of General Jumeau. The villages of Limbe and Marmelade are reported to have been totally destroyed.

The United States cruiser Cincinnati, commanded by McLean, is now at Cape Haytien, where it relieved the Machias. American interests, of which there are a number on the island, are well protected. The Cincinnati will, however, remain in Haytian waters until entire quiet is restored.

**The Maine Falls Short.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Maine in her trial over the Cape Ann course last Saturday failed to make 18 knots per hour as specified in the contract between the government and William Cramp & Sons. As a result, unless a new trial can be had, the builders will forfeit \$3500. They say the trouble was due to poor coal.

**Congressman Loud Renominated.**

SAN JOSE, Aug. 30.—Eugene F. Loud was unanimously renominated for Congress by the Fifth Congressional District delegates this afternoon.